Table 5.2: Activities needed for normal operation of the irrigation sources

Activities needed for normal operation	No. of villages replied for
Canal/stream	
Canal cleaning	1
Construction of diversion dam	2
Repairing of related structures	2
Karez	
Repairing of related structures	2
Cleaning of karez channel	18
Extension of karez channel	14
Cleaning of karez wells	20
Protection wall	1
Spring	
Repairing of related structures	14
Cleaning of spring	2
Construction of reservoir	1

All of the villages cited inadequate amount of water in their irrigation system. Where inadequate, the existing amount of water was cited to meet 37% of the land's irrigation requirements (see Table 5.3 and Appendix O). The period of irrigation water shortage in the surveyed area was different depending on the location of surveyed villages (for more details see Appendix O)

Table 5.3: Irrigation water sufficiency

No. of villages surveyed	% of villages where irrigation water is		Average % of land for which existed water is enough
	enough	Not enough	
37	0	100	37

The main reason for irrigation water shortage was reported by 28 villages to be drought. Other reasons were recorded as damaged karez and water infiltration in the streams from the irrigation source to the fields (see Table 5.4 and Appendix O).

Table 5.4: Main reasons for irrigation water shortage

Reasons	No. of villages replied
Drought	28
Karez damaged	4
Water infiltration in stream	3

6. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Animal husbandry is another significant economic activity and the selling of livestock and livestock products represents a major proportion of income for the households. In addition, donkeys, camels and horses are a valuable means of transportation in the areas surveyed.

Table 6.1: Livestock ownership

Livestock	No. of villages reported	Total number
Cattle	34	1473
Sheep & goat	37	13471
Camel	1	20
Donkey	37	829
Horse	1	1

A total of 1,473 cattle, 13,471 sheep and goats, 829 donkeys, 20 camels and one horse were recorded in all the areas under survey (see Table 6.1 and Appendix P).

Table 6.2: Poultry

No. of villages surveyed	No. of villages reported	Average No. of chicken per family	% of Imp. breed of chicken in village
37	36	10	0

Poultry farming was reported in 36 villages. There was an average of 10 chickens per family in 36 villages. No improved breed of chicken was found in Khak-e-Jabar district.

7. EDUCATION

According to the data, 14 home schools and three primary schools are functioning in the area where 686 boys and 215 girls are studying under instruction from 27 male teachers. The home schools are funded by CARE and the community also take part in funding those schools. While primary schools are funded by the government. Two of the primary schools had buildings which belonged to the government and one of them was damaged (see Table 7.1-7.2 and Appendix Q and R). No madrasa was functioning in the surveyed area.

Table 7.1: Education facilities

Level of school	No. of schools	No. of student		No. of teacher		Funding sources		
		Boys	girls	male	female	Govt.	Community	CARE
Home	14	236	185	14	0	0	7	14
Primary	3	450	30	13	0	3	0	0

Table 7.2: School building

Level of school	Building availability	Status of building		Building belongs to		No. of rooms in building
		damaged	undamaged	Government	Community	
Home	0	0	0	0	1	0
Primary	2	1	1	2	0	20

According to the enumerators, the education level in Khak-e-Jabar is very low and there is no high school in all over Khak-e-Jabar. People requested that an NGO establish a high school.

The data has demonstrated that there are 1,002 children aged 6-14 that have not attended school. The survey has recorded a total of 695 literate males and 17 literate females in Khak-e-Jabar (see Table 7.3 and Appendix S). Of 37 villages, 24 villages expressed their interest for the establishment of a school/Madrasa for their children (see Appendix S).

Table 7.3: Number of literate people

No. of villages surveyed	Male			Female		
	15-30	31-45	>45	15-30	31-45	>45
37	436	218	41	17	0	0

8. HEALTH

The surveyors only found one clinic, Khak-e-Jabar clinic, located in Kuze Malang. The medical staff of the clinic included nine doctors. A total of 46 midwives were reported in the surveyed area. The clinic did not have any building and it was funded by SCA. The diseases recorded for adults are bronchitis, diarrhoea, malaria, pneumonia and Typhoid. Children are generally infected by diarrhoea, malaria, pneumonia, typhoid and flu.

9. LAND MINES

The existence of mines was reported in roads, agricultural land, forests near villages, grazing land near villages and mountains. People who graze their livestock in postures and mountains, face more problems then others. Although in the past two years mine clearance organizations have carried out a lot of activities for mine clearance, there are a lot of mines left in the mountains and grazing land that killed many people and livestock(see Table 9.1 and Appendix T).

Table 9.1: Mine location

Location	No. of villages replied
In road	2
In agricultural land	6
In houses	2
In grazing land near village	22
In irrigation system	4
In mountains	3

A total of 103 deaths and 55 disable people were recorded in 29 villages. A total of 925 animals were killed by the mines during the war (see Table 9.2 and Appendix T).

Table 9.2: Mine victims

No. of villages surveyed	No. of			
	villages reported	people		animals
		Died	disable	died
37	29	103	55	925

10. INCOME GENERATION

A total of 98 male, 30 female and one disable skilled people were reported in Khak-e-Jabar district. Those people were barbers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cooks, drivers, masons and tailors. Most of the villagers (41) are busy in tailoring. However, the highest average income was reported for driving (for more details see Tables 10.1 and 10.2 and Appendix U).

Table 10.1: Number of skilled people

No. Of villages surveyed	No. of skilled people		
	Male	Female	Disable
37	98	30	1

Table 10.2: Type of skills and number of people involved in

Type of skill	No. of people involved	Average income/day /person
Barber	3	50000
Blacksmith	5	65000
Carpentry	21	85000
Cookery	1	70000
Driving	23	95000
Masonry	35	93000
Tailoring	41	47500

Wheat and potato harvesting, ploughing and selling firewood are the common seasonal productive activities which the villagers were involved in (for the income see Table 10.3 and Appendix V).

Table 10.3: Seasonal productive activities

Type of activities	Avg.Income day/person
Wheat harvesting	99000
Potatoes harvesting	90000
Ploughing	90000
Selling fire wood	22500

11. MARKET AND MARKET PRICES

There were a total of 14 shops scattered in the whole surveyed area. The majority of shops were cited to be general stores which provided essential daily items. Others were medical stores (see Appendix W).

There is no market in Khak-e-Jabar district. People buy their necessary items from Kabul city and villages' shops.

12. UN AGENCIES/NGOs ACTIVITIES

A total of 15 governmental and non-governmental organizations were undertaking projects in the surveyed areas in different fields (for their names and activities see Table 12.1 and Appendix X).

Table12.1: List of active UN agencies and NGOs in Khak-e-Jabar

NGOs name	No. of villages replied
ASA	1
ATC	1
BRAINA	6
CARE	5
DACAAR	5
GAF	1
IRC	3
ISRA	4
MDC	3
RD	1
SCA	19
SCF-UK	1
UNHCR	8
UNICEF	35
UNKNOWN	8
WHO	3

13. APPENDICES

Appendix A
Survey Questionnaire

UNOPS/ARRP/ACBAR BASELINE SURVEY
MAY 2000

Date: ______________________ Province: ____________________
Enumerator's code: ____________ District: ____________________
Number of Interviewees in the group: _____ Main village: ________________
Map No.______________________ Sub-village: __________________

ALL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE VILLAGE:

I. GENERAL:

A. Specification of the village:

1. Distance from the district center _______________Km
2. Ethnic groups living in the village by percentage;
   a. ____________ = ______ % b. ____________ = _________%
   c. ____________ = ______% d. ____________ = _________%

B. No. Of houses:

1. Total No. of houses in the village. ________________________
   Undamaged __________; Damaged __________; Destroyed ____________

C. Drinking water sources:

1. What is the drinking water source of the village? List them by the percentage used;
   1. ______ = _____ % 2. _______ = ______% 3. ________ = _____%

   a. River d. Open well g. Pond
   b. Canal /Joy e. Spring h. Karez
   c. Covered well f. Pipe water i. Others

specify)___________

2. How far is the mostly used drinking water source from the village? _____Km

D. Access road to the village:

1. Is there access road to the village? Yes ________ No__________
2. If yes, what is the condition of the road? ________________________

   a .Good b. Fairly good c. Bad

3. If no, how far is the village from the road? _________________Km

E. Transportation:

1. What kind of transportation is used by villagers? List them by the percentage used.
   1. ______ =_____% 2._____ =______% 3. ______ = ______%
   a. Vehicle b. Horse c. Donkey d. Camel e. Other __________

B. Main crops grown and yield per Jerib:

1. Wheat:Irrigated __________________ Seer / Jerib
   Rain-fed __________________ Seer / Jerib
2. Rice __________________ Seer / Jerib
3. Maize__________________ Seer / Jerib
4. Onion __________________ Seer / Jerib
5. Potatoes__________________ Seer / Jerib
6. Tomatoes __________________Seer / Jerib
7. Apple __________________ Seer / Jerib ________ Seer / tree
8. Apricot __________________ Seer / Jerib ________Seer / tree
9. Grape __________________ Seer / Jerib ________ Seer / tree
10. Pomegranates __________________Seer / Jerib ________ Seer / tree
11. Other (Specify)__________, _______ Seer / __________, ________ Seer /

C. Do the villagers take their products to market? Yes _____ No _____

If yes list them:

Cereals:	______	______	______	______
Pulses:	______	______	______	______
Fruit:	______	______	______	______
Vegetable:	______	______	______	______
Forage:	______	______	______	______
Animals:	______	______	______	______
Crafts:	______	______	______	______
Indus, crop:	______	______	______	______
Others:	______	______	______	______

D. Farm power:

1. No. of Oxen: ______________
2. No. of tractors: ______________
3. No. of Threshers: ______________

E. Use of improved seed, fertilizer and agrochemical:

1. Do the farmers in the village grow improved seeds of :

	Wheat	Maize	Rice
	Y ____ N _____	Y____ N ____	Y___ N ____
If yes, Which varieties	____________	____________	____________
	____________	____________	____________
	____________	____________	____________

1.1 Rate of sowing: ___________ Seer / J __________ Seer / J

3. Is there enough water in the irrigation system for the irrigation of irrigable land of the village? Yes_________ No _________
3.1 If no, the present water flow is enough for how much of the irrigable land? ____________________%
4. In which months of the year there are shortage of irrigation water in the village and the proportion of flow during the shortage comparing to the normal flow?
From_____________ to _____________, _______________%

5. What are the main reasons for irrigation water shortage at the above mentioned time?
1. __________ 2.__________ 3. __________ 4.__________

VI. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY:

1. No. of livestock in the village owned by the villagers:

Cattle (except oxen)	Sheep & Goat	Camel	Donkey	Horse	Other
______	______	______	______	______	______

2. Average No. of chicken per family in the village? __________
2.1. What percent of the chicken in the village are of improved breeds? ________%

VII. EDUCATION:

(Questions 1-6.3 should be asked from the school in-charge)

1. Is there any school in the village? Yes _________ No _________
1.1. If yes, what is the name of the school? ____________________

1.2 Year of establishment ______________
1.3 What is the level of school?
a. Home b. Primary, c. Middle, d. High school
2. The number of students gender-wise:
Boys: _______________; Girls: _______________
3. Number of school age children (6-14) not attending school
Boys ___________ Girls ___________
3.1. Total number of teachers in this school? ___________
3.2. Number of; male teachers _________,female teachers _______
4. Who provides fund to this school? ___________
a. Government b. NGO (name________) c. Community
d. Other (specify) ____________________
5. Dose the school have building? Yes_______ No _______
5.1. If yes, what is the status of building?
Damaged _____________ Undamaged_____________

5.2 Number of rooms in the school building? ___________
5.3 School building belongs to : ___________
a. Government b. Community c. rented

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Khak-e-Jabar district is located in Kabul province. It is surrounded by Koh-e-Safi in the north and by Sarobi in the northeast. Hesarak touches its border in the southeast and Mohammad Agha is located in the southwest. In the northwest Bagram borders Khak-e-Jabar district. Khak-e-Jabar has 41 villages of which four are abandoned. Its population is estimated at 11,151. People in Khak-e-Jabar mostly depend on agriculture. Chakary, Khurd Kabul and Lata Band are famous for their agriculture. Khak-e-Jabar is surrounded by mountains which are very suitable for the grazing of livestock.

1.2 Objectives

The Baseline survey, carried out at the village level, was originally conceived with two main objectives. The first objective was to group all the villages by some measure of the extent of deprivation; the second objective, to provide a set of data that can be used as a benchmark. A byproduct of this survey is a better understanding of the geographical extent of settlement vis-à-vis social, economic and physical parameters considered important by the inhabitants.

In accordance with the survey, the emphasis of the objectives was placed on the following:

- To determine the size of the villages;
- To provide data on the availability of basic services such as health, education, water, etc;
- To identify the accessibility of roads, markets, agriculture inputs, etc;
- To ascertain how the income is generated;
- To determine the extend of illicit crop production and its use;
- To identify the activities of UN agencies and NGOs;

1.3 Survey Method

A survey questionnaire covering questions related to significant aspects of the villages was prepared. All questions were discussed with the supervisors and enumerators during training.

Three experienced survey teams (6 enumerators, 3 supervisors, and one field coordinator) underwent training and conducted the field survey. Each survey team, consisting of one supervisor, two enumerators and three local guides, conducted the survey at the village level. The supervisors were responsible for overseeing the fieldwork of the two enumerators and checking the questionnaires on the day of their completion. All three teams worked simultaneously in the target district. When all the villages in one district were surveyed they moved to another target district.

4. Is there any trained midwife(s) or medical health worker(s) available in the village?
Yes____________ No ____________
4.1.If yes, how many? ____________________

IX. LAND MINES:

1. Is there any mined area affecting the village? Yes______ No_______
1.1If yes, where are the mine located?
1.________ 2.________ 3. _________ 4. _________
a. In houses b. In roads c. In agricultural land
d. In irri. System e. In forest near village
f. In grazing land near village g. Other (specify) ___________

2. No. of people and animals, died and disabled in the village by mine explosion so for:

	Died	disabled
People	____________	____________
Animals	____________	

X. INCOME GENERATION:

1. No. of skilled people in the village:
Male: ________ Female: _________ Disabled: ___________

Type of skill	No. of people involved	Avg.Income derived /day/person

2. Seasonal productive activities in the village

Type	Time involved(monthe)	Avg.Income derived /day/person

X. UN AGENCIES/ NGOs ACTIVITIES:

1. Is there any UN agency /NGO working in the village now or during the past five years?
Yes__________ No___________
1.1 If yes:

Name of NGO	Type of activity	Status of project

D. Fuel item(s):

Name	Specification	Price (Afs)
Fire wood	________	________ / seer
Diesel	________	________ / litter
Petrol	________	________ / litter
Kerosene	________	________ / litter
Other	________	________ / ____
	________	________ / ____
	________	________ / ____

E. Other item (s):

Name	Specification	Price/ unit
________	____________	/ ____
________	____________	/ ____
________	____________	/ ____
________	____________	/ ____
________	____________	/ ____
________	____________	/ ____
________	____________	/ ____
________	____________	/ ____
________	____________	/ ____

Appendices B-X
Survey Results at village level

Appendix B: Population of Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No.	Main village	Sub village	Total No. of families	Avg. No/family		Number of				% Ethnic groups	
						nomad	disabled				
				people	children	families	male	female	widows	Pushtun	Tajik
1	Abdullah Khel		20	8	3	0	0	0	0	98	2
2	Baghgay		20	9	4	0	0	0	0	100	0
3	Bati Khel		3	10	4	4	3	2	0	100	0
4	Chakaray		200	10	4	0	15	6	6	0	100
5	Chawki		8	7	3	4	0	0	1	100	0
6	Chenar Kalay		170	12	7	50	15	52	0	100	0
7	Chenarey	Gazak	13	8	3	0	0	0	0	100	0
8	Darband		22	8	3	6	2	0	5	100	0
9	Ghezgay		20	10	4	12	2	0	4	100	0
10	Gorgi Maidan		8	9	4	0	0	0	0	100	0
11	Janghuzay		25	9	4	0	4	0	3	100	0
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	42	7	3	0	10	5	7	100	0
13	Khaki Jabar		7	8	4	0	0	0	0	100	0
14	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	146	8	5	0	22	0	15	98	2
15	Khord Kabul	Aynak	21	10	4	0	3	0	2	100	0
16	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	15	8	3	5	3	0	3	100	0
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	10	10	4	2	1	0	1	100	0
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	19	10	5	0	1	0	3	100	0
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar ulya	8	7	3	0	0	0	3	100	0
20	Malang	Bar Malang	155	10	4	20	20	10	15	100	0
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	11	8	4	0	0	0	0	100	0
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	120	9	4	0	12	0	7	100	0
23	Malik Khel		31	9	3	0	0	0	2	100	0
24	Marano Zawara		1	7	3	0	0	0	0	100	0
25	Mula Omar kalay		23	8	4	3	3	0	2	100	0
26	Nawra		7	8	3	0	0	0	0	100	0
27	Qafas kalay		6	11	6	0	2	0	0	100	0
28	Qala Khudayar		9	10	4	0	0	0	0	100	0
29	Rajan		4	12	6	30	0	0	0	100	0
30	Sherullah kalay		12	9	4	0	2	0	1	100	0

Appendix B: Population of Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No.	Main village	Sub village	Total No. of families	Avg. No/family		Number of				% Ethnic groups	
						nomad families	disabled		widows		
				people	children		male	female		Pushtun	Tajik
31	Shomanzai		7	10	3	2	0	0	0	100	0
32	Taghar Ulya		10	10	4	15	3	1	0	100	0
33	Talo Khel		10	8	3	0	1	0	0	100	0
34	Wali Khel		10	8	3	5	4	0	1	100	0
35	Wali Qala		8	9	4	0	1	0	0	100	0
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	8	8	4	0	0	1	1	100	0
37	Zandan	Zandan	0	8	3	0	1	0	1	100	0

Appendix C: Repatriation in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	No. of Families before ware	No. of returned families completely	partially	total	No. of families from other villages	No. of families still refugee	No. of families still displaced
1	Abdullah Khel		60	17	3	20	0	30	10
2	Baghgay		100	20	0	20	0	90	20
3	Bati Khel		19	3	0	3	0	40	0
4	Chakaray		450	190	10	200	0	650	20
5	Chawki		12	5	0	5	3	25	0
6	Chenar Kalay		120	170	0	170	0	100	0
7	Chenarey	Gazak	0	13	0	13	0	4	0
8	Darband		40	22	0	22	0	30	0
9	Ghezgay		70	19	0	19	1	70	4
10	Gorgi Maidan		60	8	0	8	0	60	10
11	Janghuzay		45	25	0	25	0	48	2
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	60	42	0	42	0	150	0
13	Khak-e-Jabar		15	7	0	7	0	8	0
14	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	350	140	0	140	6	450	15
15	Khord Kabul	Aynak	27	18	0	18	3	30	0
16	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	30	6	4	10	5	40	0
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	14	10	0	10	0	20	0
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	25	19	0	19	0	28	1
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar ulya	30	8	0	8	0	40	30
20	Malang	Bar Malang	220	150	0	150	5	140	140
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	20	10	0	10	1	40	10
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	150	75	30	105	15	200	16
23	Malik Khel		50	28	0	28	3	90	3
24	Marano Zawara		5	1	0	1	0	8	0
25	Mula Omar kalay		15	21	0	21	2	10	0
26	Nawra		35	7	0	7	0	40	4
27	Qafas kalay		4	6	0	6	0	6	0
28	Qala Khudayar		20	7	1	8	1	45	0
29	Rajan		30	0	4	4	0	50	0
30	Sherullah kalay		22	12	0	12	0	35	0
31	Shomanzai		35	7	0	7	0	80	10

Appendix C: Repatriation in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub village	No. of Families before ware	No. of returned families			No. of families from other villages	No. of families still refugee	No. of families still displaced
				completely	partially	total			
32	Taghar Ulya		35	10	0	10	0	60	3
33	Talo Khel		30	5	5	10	0	55	0
34	Wali Khel		57	10	0	10	0	100	7
35	Wali Qala		25	5	2	7	1	40	5
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	20	8	0	8	0	40	0
37	Zandan	Zandan	35	25	5	30	0	60	0

Appendix D: Repatriation problems in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Main problems in returning of refugees							
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Abdullah Khel		√	√	-	-	-	-	√	-
2	Baghgay		√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
3	Bati Khel		√	√	√	-	-	-	-	Land mines
4	Chakaray		√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chawki		√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
6	Chenar Kalay		√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-
7	Chenarey	Gazak	√	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
8	Darband		√	√	√	-	-	-	√	Land mines
9	Ghezgay		√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
10	Gorgi Maidan		√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
11	Janghuzay		√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-
13	Khaki Jabar		√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
14	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-
15	Khord Kabul	Aynak	√	√	√	-	-	-	√	-
16	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	√	√	√	-	-	-	√	-
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	√	√	√	-	-	-	√	-
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	√	√	√	-	-	-	√	-
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar uala	√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
20	Malang	Bar Malang	√	√	√	-	-	-	√	-
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	√	√	√	-	-	-	√	-
23	Malik Khel		√	√	√	-	-	-	√	-
24	Marano Zawara		√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
25	Mula Omar kalay		√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-
26	Nawra		√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
27	Qafas kalay		√	-	√	-	-	-	-	Land mines

Appendix D: Repatriation problems in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Main problems in returning of refugees							
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
28	Qala Khudayar		√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
29	Rajan		√	-	√	-	-	-	-	Land mines
30	Sherullah kalay		√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
31	Shomanzai		√	-	-	-	-	√	√	-
32	Taghar Ulya		√	-	-	-	-	-	√	Lack of clinic and school
33	Talo Khel		√	-	-	-	-	-	√	Lack of clinic and school
34	Wali Khel		√	√	-	-	-	-	√	-
35	Wali Qala		√	-	√	-	-	√	√	-
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-
37	Zandan	Zandan	√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-

A= Lack of houses B= Lack of food C= Unemployment D= Security

E= Fighting F= Abandoned arable land G= Damaged irrigation system

H= Other(specify)

Appendix E: Housing status in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub Village	Total No of houses	Number of houses		
				Undamaged	Damaged	Destroyed
1	Abdullah Khel		50	12	8	30
2	Baghgay		80	0	20	60
3	Bati Khel		15	3	2	10
4	Chakaray		450	30	40	380
5	Chawki		7	0	4	3
6	Chenar Kalay		220	60	80	80
7	Chenarey	Gazak	8	8	0	0
8	Darband		40	14	6	20
9	Ghezgay		60	0	20	40
10	Gorgi Maidan		50	0	8	42
11	Janghuzay		40	0	4	36
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	80	25	20	35
13	Khaki Jabar		15	0	7	8
14	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	300	16	100	184
15	Khord Kabul	Aynak	22	6	10	6
16	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	30	0	6	24
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	10	4	0	6
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	26	3	10	13
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Qala	30	6	4	20
20	Malang	Bar Malang	170	10	60	100
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	20	5	7	8
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	80	45	25	10
23	Malik Khel		66	5	16	45
24	Marano Zawara		5	0	1	4
25	Mula Omar kalay		23	16	4	3
26	Nawra		35	4	3	28
27	Qafas kalay		5	2	2	1
28	Qala Khudayar		14	2	7	5
29	Rajan		25	0	5	20
30	Sherullah kalay		22	5	7	10
31	Shomanzai		32	5	2	25
32	Taghar Ulya		30	5	5	20

For the purpose of this survey, a village was defined as a congregation of households having a separate and distinct boundary for its agricultural land. It was the most practical and accurate way because every villager knows the boundaries of their agricultural land. Furthermore, it was also recognized by its inhabitants as a social entity suitable for representation by a common shura. One survey form was completed for each such village regardless of its size. The survey covered all villages in the target districts.

From each village prominent residents (tribal elders, landowners, and other important and knowledgeable individuals) gathered for a group interview, with at least one interviewee the village elder. The average number of people who participated in the group interview was seven, but this varied according to the size of the village.

After the completion of the interviews, the forms were checked (by the supervisor), cross-checked (by the field coordinator), and edited for possible correction. Each enumerator carried a notebook to record some important information which was not covered in the questionnaire. For example, it was found that certain areas which were defined as one village were in actuality more than one village or vice versa. This information noted by the enumerators is important for insuring an accurate profile of Khak-e-Jabar, which can be used to update ProMIS maps.

In each survey site, all parts of the questionnaire were filled and the map of each survey site was marked according to the instructions given during training. The ASU Field Coordinator supervised and monitored the fieldwork of this survey and the performance of supervisors.

Enumerators were debriefed at the end of fieldwork. Both the training and debriefing of the enumerators took place in Peshawar.

The survey report includes an analysis of the patterns of human settlement, covering the validity of the concept of the village as used for the survey and the relationship between villages, village clusters and districts.

The results of the survey are presented on a district basis. This report is structured for ease of reference with appropriate tables presented with the text and relevant lists (at village level) in the Appendices.

Appendix E: Housing status in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub Village	Total No of houses	Number of houses		
				Undamaged	Damaged	Destroyed
33	Talo Khel		30	7	4	19
34	Wali Khel		57	6	4	47
35	Wali Qala		23	3	2	18
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	20	3	5	12
37	Zandan	Zandan	65	30	4	31

Appendix F: Abandoned villages in Khak-e-Jabar dsistrict

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Distance from district center(km)
1	Charwazgay	Charwazgay	12.0
2	Charwazgay	Jawhar	13.0
3	Charwazgay	Zarin kalay	12.5
4	Molayan	Molayan	8.0

Appendix G: Drinking water sources in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/NO.	Main village	Sub village	% of sources used: River	Canal/Joy	Weel: Covered	Weel: Open	Spring	Pipe water	Pond	Karez	Distance of mostly used source(Km)
1	Abdullah Khel		0	0	0	20	80	0	0	0	0.0
2	Baghgay		0	0	30	40	0	0	0	30	0.0
3	Bati Khel		0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0.0
4	Chakaray		0	0	30	5	65	0	0	0	0.7
5	Chawki		0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0.0
6	Chenar Kalay		0	0	0	30	0	70	0	0	0.0
7	Chenarey	Gazak	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0.0
8	Darband		0	0	0	20	0	0	0	80	0.0
9	Ghezgay		0	0	80	0	20	0	0	0	0.0
10	Gorgi Maidan		0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0.0
11	Janghuzay		0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0.0
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	60	0.1
13	Khaki Jabar		0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0.0
14	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	0	0	30	0	70	0	0	0	0.0
15	Khord Kabul	Aynak	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	80	0.0
16	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	80	0.0
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	0.0
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar ulya	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	60	0.0
20	Malang	Bar Malang	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	0.0
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	80	0.5
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	0	0	30	0	70	0	0	0	2.0
23	Malik Khel		0	0	30	0	70	0	0	0	0.5
24	Marano Zawara		0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
25	Mula Omar kalay		0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0.0
26	Nawra		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0.4
27	Qafas kalay		0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0.0
28	Qala Khudayar		0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	2.0
29	Rajan		0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0.0

Appendix G: Drinking water sources in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/NO.	Main village	Sub village	% of sources used: River	Canal/Joy	Weel: Covered	Weel: Open	Spring	Pipe water	Pond	Karez	Distance of mostly used source(Km)
30	Sherullah kalay		0	0	20	0	0	0	0	80	0.0
31	Shomanzai		0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
32	Taghar Ulya		0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
33	Talo Khel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0.0
34	Wali Khel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	1.3
35	Wali Qala		0	0	10	0	90	0	0	0	0.0
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0.5
37	Zandan	Zandan	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	70	0.5

Appendix H: Condition of roads and transportation means in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No.	Main village	Sub village	Distance of village from district center (Km)	Existence of access road	Distance of village from access road (km)	Type of road: Good	Type of road: Fairly good	Type of road: Bad	% of transportation means used: Vehicle	% of transportation means used: Donkey	% of transportation means used: Camel	% of transportation means used: By foot
1	Abdullah Khel		10	Y	0.0	-	-	√	70	30	0	0
2	Baghgay		12	Y	0.0	-	√	-	40	60	0	0
3	Bati Khel		19	Y	0.0	-	-	√	0	100	0	0
4	Chakaray		5	Y	0.0	-	√	-	70	30	0	0
5	Chawki		33	Y	0.0	√	-	-	70	30	0	0
6	Chenar Kalay		25	Y	0.0	-	√	-	50	50	0	0
7	Chenarey	Gazak	27	Y	0.0	-	√	-	80	20	0	0
8	Darband		13	Y	0.0	-	-	√	0	100	0	0
9	Ghezgay		10	Y	0.0	-	√	-	40	60	0	0
10	Gorgi Maidan		15	N	3.0	-	-	-	0	100	0	0
11	Janghuzay		18	N	5.0	-	-	-	0	60	40	0
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	10	Y	0.0	-	√	-	80	20	0	0
13	Khaki Jabar		30	Y	0.0	-	-	√	50	50	0	0
14	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	2	Y	0.0	-	√	-	80	20	0	0
15	Khord Kabul	Aynak	5	Y	0.0	-	√	-	80	20	0	0
16	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	8	Y	0.0	-	√	-	60	40	0	0
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	10	Y	0.0	-	√	-	70	30	0	0
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	10	Y	0.0	-	√	-	60	40	0	0
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar ulya	10	Y	0.0	-	√	-	80	20	0	0
20	Malang	Bar Malang	3	Y	0.0	-	√	-	80	20	0	0
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	3	Y	0.0	-	√	-	80	20	0	0
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	2	Y	0.0	-	√	-	90	10	0	0
23	Malik Khel		4	Y	0.0	-	√	-	100	0	0	0
24	Marano Zawara		12	N	2.0	-	-	-	0	100	0	0
25	Mula Omar kalay		35	Y	0.0	√	-	-	80	20	0	0
26	Nawra		4	Y	0.0	-	√	-	80	20	0	0
27	Qafas kalay		37	Y	0.0	-	√	-	70	30	0	0

Appendix H: Condition of roads and transportation means in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No.	Main village	Sub village	Distance of village from district center (Km)	Existence of access road	Distance of village from access road (km)	Type of road			% of transportation means used			
						Good	Fairly good	Bad	Vehicle	Donkey	Camel	By foot
28	Qala Khudayar		5	Y	0.0	-	-	√	100	0	0	0
29	Rajan		16	Y	0.0	-	-	√	0	100	0	0
30	Sherullah kalay		12	Y	0.0	-	-	√	40	60	0	0
31	Shomanzai		10	Y	0.0	-	√	-	30	70	0	0
32	Taghar Ulya		10	Y	0.0	-	√	-	35	65	0	0
33	Talo Khel		12	Y	0.0	-	-	√	50	50	0	0
34	Wali Khel		13	N	1.0	-	-	-	60	20	0	20
35	Wali Qala		10	Y	0.0	-	-	√	40	60	0	0
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	5	Y	0.0	-	√	-	100	0	0	0
37	Zandan	Zandan	3	Y	0.0	-	√	-	100	0	0	0

Appendix I: Farm size and reasons for abandonment in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Arable land(J)		Cultivated land(J)		Abandoned land(J)						Type of land used (%)
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	A	B	C	D	single cropped
1	Abdullah Khel		70	100	60	0	10	100	√	√	√	-	100
2	Baghgay		200	400	100	120	100	280	-	√	√	-	100
3	Bati Khel		25	35	5	10	20	25	√	√	-	-	100
4	Chakaray		600	700	400	100	200	600	√	√	-	-	100
5	Chawki		110	40	60	0	50	40	-	√	-	-	100
6	Chenar Kalay		120	500	120	400	0	100	-	√	-	-	100
7	Chenarey	Gazak	28	0	16	0	12	0	-	√	-	-	100
8	Darband		60	100	20	40	40	60	√	√	-	-	100
9	Ghezga		120	400	30	200	90	200	-	√	√	-	100
10	Gorgi Maidan		90	400	0	50	90	350	-	√	-	-	100
11	Janghuzay		15	800	5	0	10	800	-	√	-	√	100
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	100	0	50	0	50	0	-	√	-	-	100
13	Khak-e- Jabar		30	0	30	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	100
14	Khord Kabul	Aynak	500	160	200	50	300	110	-	√	-	√	100
15	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	100	400	50	0	50	400	-	√	-	√	100
16	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	2500	01	700	0	800	0	-	√	-	-	100
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	200	200	100	50	100	150	-	√	-	√	100
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	140	40	50	0	90	40	-	√	-	√	100
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Ulya	100	60	30	20	70	40	-	√	-	√	100
20	Malang	Bar Malang	300	1000	300	500	0	500	-	-	-	√	100
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	300	100	200	60	100	40	-	√	-	√	100
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	300	200	150	100	150	100	-	√	-	-	100
23	Malik Khel		100	900	100	0	0	900	-	√	-	√	100
24	Marano Zawara		10	50	4	0	6	50	-	√	√	-	100
25	Mula Omar kalay		400	0	350	0	50	0	-	√	√	-	100

Appendix I: Farm size and reasons for abandonment in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Arable land(J)		Cultivated land(J)		Abandoned land(J)						Type of land used (%)
			Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed	A	B	C	D	single cropped
26	Nawra		180	200	80	0	100	200	-	√	√	-	100
27	Qafas kalay		50	0	8	0	42	0	√	√	-	-	100
28	Qala Khudayar		45	0	35	0	10	0	-	√	-	√	100
29	Rajan		300	0	50	0	250	0	-	-	√	√	100
30	Sherullah kalay		20	100	20	0	0	100	√	-	√	-	100
31	Shomanzai		100	200	0	40	60	200	√	√	√	-	100
32	Taghar Ulya		60	200	30	0	30	200	-	√	√	-	100
33	Talo Khel		120	300	110	0	10	300	-	√	-	√	100
34	Wali Khel		250	150	150	0	100	150	√	√	√	-	100
35	Wali Qala		190	160	150	10	40	150	-	√	-	√	100
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	40	100	40	0	0	100	-	-	-	√	100
37	Zandan	Zandan	250	0	50	0	200	0	-	√	-	-	100

A= Mines
B= Shortage of irrigation water
C= Lack of farm power
D= Other (Lack of precipitation, protection wall, owner of land is refugee)

Appendix I: Farm size and reasons for abandonment in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Arable land(J) Irrigated	Arable land(J) Rainfed	Cultivated land(J) Irrigated	Cultivated land(J) Rainfed	Abandoned land(J) Irrigated	Abandoned land(J) Rainfed	A	B	C	D	Type of land used (%) single cropped
1	Abdullah Khel		70	100	60	0	10	100	√	√	√	-	100
2	Baghgay		200	400	100	120	100	280	-	√	√	-	100
3	Bati Khel		25	35	5	10	20	25	√	√	-	-	100
4	Chakaray		600	700	400	100	200	600	√	√	-	-	100
5	Chawki		110	40	60	0	50	40	-	√	-	-	100
6	Chenar Kalay		120	500	120	400	0	100	-	√	-	-	100
7	Chenarey	Gazak	28	0	16	0	12	0	-	√	-	-	100
8	Darband		60	100	20	40	40	60	√	√	-	-	100
9	Ghezga		120	400	30	200	90	200	-	√	√	-	100
10	Gorgi Maidan		90	400	0	50	90	350	-	√	-	-	100
11	Janghuzay		15	800	5	0	10	800	-	√	-	√	100
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	100	0	50	0	50	0	-	√	-	-	100
13	Khak-e- Jabar		30	0	30	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	100
14	Khord Kabul	Aynak	500	160	200	50	300	110	-	√	-	√	100
15	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	100	400	50	0	50	400	-	√	-	√	100
16	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	2500	01	700	0	800	0	-	√	-	-	100
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	200	200	100	50	100	150	-	√	-	√	100
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	140	40	50	0	90	40	-	√	-	√	100
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Ulya	100	60	30	20	70	40	-	√	-	√	100
20	Malang	Bar Malang	300	1000	300	500	0	500	-	-	-	√	100
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	300	100	200	60	100	40	-	√	-	√	100
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	300	200	150	100	150	100	-	√	-	-	100
23	Malik Khel		100	900	100	0	0	900	-	√	-	√	100
24	Marano Zawara		10	50	4	0	6	50	-	√	√	-	100
25	Mula Omar kalay		400	0	350	0	50	0	-	√	√	-	100

Appendix K: Main crops grown and yield in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main villa	Sub village	Irr. Wheat (S/J)	R_fed wheat (S/J)	Maize (S/J)	Onion (S/J)	Potatoes (S/J)	Bean (S/J)	Apple (S/T)	Apricot (S/T)	Grape (S/T)	Walnut (S/T)	Mulberry (S/T)
1	Abdullah Khel		50	0	60	250	300	0	0	5	0	0	10
2	Baghgay		80	20	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bati Khel		40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Chakaray		80	12	100	350	500	0	0	0	0	0	3
5	Chawki		50	20	40	250	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chenar Kalay		50	20	50	250	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chenarey	Gazak	60	0	70	600	400	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Darband		50	20	40	80	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Ghezgay		80	20	60	0	400	0	3	4	0	0	0
10	Gorgi Maidan		0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Janghuzay		50	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	65	0	40	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
13	Khak-e- Jaba		70	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Khord Kabul	Aynak	70	0	0	350	360	20	0	0	0	0	0
15	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	70	0	0	250	280	15	0	0	0	0	0
16	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	80	0	80	250	340	25	0	0	0	0	0
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	60	0	40	300	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	60	0	0	250	300	25	0	0	0	0	0
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Ulya	60	10	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Malang	Bar Malang	60	0	80	300	400	25	0	0	0	0	0
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	60	10	70	0	400	25	0	0	0	0	0
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	120	60	150	0	600	60	0	0	0	0	0
23	Malik Khel		40	0	0	250	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Marano Zawara		70	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Mula Omar kalay		60	0	40	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Nawra		90	0	80	400	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Qafas kalay		60	0	50	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Qala Khudayar		80	0	60	0	300	0	0	0	0	3	0
29	Rajan		50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Sherullah kalay		80	0	60	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
31	Shomanzai		80	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Taghar Ulya		80	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Talo Khel		80	0	0	0	400	25	0	0	0	0	0

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

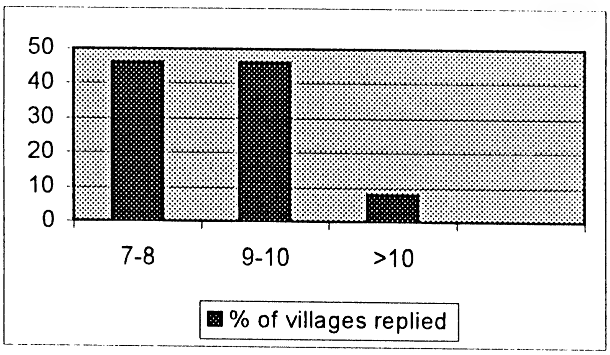
2.1 Population

The survey results indicate that there are a total of 1,239 families living in 37 villages of Khak-e-Jabar district. The average family size contained 9 people out of which four were children. Thus the total population of Khak-e-Jabar can be estimated at 11,151 people. Chakaray village, where 200 families were living was the most populated village in Khak-e-Jabar. While Marano Zawar, having only one family, was the least populated village. Kochi families regularly visiting the area were estimated at 158 in 13 villages. Chenar Kalay has the most number of nomad families(50). A total of 160 disabled people were reported in the surveyed villages. 103 widows were found in Khak-e-Jabar. In term of ethnic groups, 97% of the people living in Khak-e-Jabar district are Pushtun, while three percent of them are Tajek (see Table 2.1, Figure 2.1 and Appendix B).

Table 2.1: Population

No. of villages surveyed	Total No. of families	% of villages Having nomads	nomad families	Disabled		No. of widows
				Male	Female	
37	1239	35	158	130	30	103

Figure 2.1: Distribution of people per household



2.2 Repatriation

The survey estimated that a total of 2,335 families were living in Khak-e-Jabar before war. A total of 1,193 families have returned to the survey area, however at the time of the survey, 3,012 families still did not return from neighboring countries. In terms of IDPs, 310 families were reported to still be living in other parts of Afghanistan. A total of 46 families have come to Khak-e-Jabar district from other villages. (see Table 2.2 and Appendix C).

Appendix J:Orchards and fruit nurseries in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Orchard(J)	Nurseries No.	Nurseries Acreage (J)
1	Abdullah Khel		4.0	0	0.00
2	Baghgay		10.0	0	0.00
3	Bati Khel		2.0	0	0.00
4	Chakaray		8.0	0	0.00
5	Chawki		15.0	0	0.00
6	Chenar Kalay		40.0	1	6.50
7	Chenarey	Gazak	3.0	0	0.00
8	Ghezgay		5.0	0	0.00
9	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	2.0	0	0.00
10	Khord Kabul	Aynak	26.0	0	0.00
11	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	4.0	0	0.00
12	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	30.0	0	0.00
13	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	3.0	0	0.00
14	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufl	5.0	0	0.00
15	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Ulya	2.0	0	0.00
16	Malang	Bar Malang	40.0	0	0.00
17	Malang	Gul Kalay	10.0	0	0.00
18	Malang	Kuze Malang	20.0	0	0.00
19	Mula Omar kalay		15.0	0	0.00
20	Qala Khudayar		8.0	0	0.00
21	Sherullah kalay		7.0	1	0.50
22	Taghar Ulya		10.0	0	0.00
23	Talo Khel		3.0	0	0.00
24	Wali Qala		10.0	0	0.00
25	Zandan	Zandan	30.0	0	0.00

Appendix L: Products taken to market in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No.	Main village	Sub village	Cereals	Pulses	Fruit	Vegetables	Animals	Crafts	Others
1	Abdullah Khel		-	-	-	Onion Potato	Goat Cattle	-	Wool
2	Baghgay		-	-	-	-	Goat Sheep Cow	-	-
3	Bati Khel		-	-	-	-	Goat Sheep Cow	-	Wool
4	Chakaray		-	-	Walnut	Potato Onion	Goat Sheep	-	-
5	Chawki		-	-	-	Potato Onion	Goat	-	-
6	Chenar Kalay		-	-	-	Onion	Goat Sheep Oxen	-	-
7	Chenarey	Gazak	-	-	-	Onion Potato	Goat Sheep	-	-
8	Darband		-	-	-	Onion Potato	Goat Sheep Cow	-	Wool
9	Ghezgay		-	-	Apple Apricot	Potato	Goat Sheep Cow	-	-

Appendix K: Main crops grown and yield in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main villa	Sub village	Irr. Wheat (S/J)	R_fed wheat (S/J)	Maize (S/J)	Onion (S/J)	Potatoes (S/J)	Bean (S/J)	Apple (S/T)	Apricot (S/T)	Grape (S/T)	Walnut (S/T)	Mulberry (S/T)
34	Wali Khel		85	0	70	150	170	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Wali Qala		80	0	60	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	70	0	70	200	350	30	0	0	0	0	0
37	Zandan	Zandan	60	0	100	300	400	40	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix L: Products taken to market in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No.	Main village	Sub village	Cereals	Pulses	Fruit	Vegetables	Animals	Crafts	Others
20	Malang	Bar Malang	-	-	-	Onion Potato	Sheep Goat Donkey	-	Wool
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	Maize	Bean	-	Potato	Cow Sheep Goat Donkey	-	-
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	Maize	-	-	Potato	Sheep Goat Cattle Cow	-	Wool
23	Malik Khel		-	-	-	Onion Potato	Goat Sheep	-	-
24	Marano Zawara		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Mula Omar kalay		-	-	-	Onion	Goat Sheep Cow	-	-
26	Nawra		-	-	-	Potato Onion	Cattle Sheep	-	-
27	Qafas kalay		-	-	-	Onion	Cow Goat	-	-
28	Qala Khudayar		-	-	Walnut	Potato	Sheep Goat	-	-
29	Rajan		Wheat	-	-	-	Oxen Sheep Goat	-	-

Appendix L: Products taken to market in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No.	Main village	Sub village	Cereals	Pulses	Fruit	Vegetables	Animals	Crafts	Others
30	Sherullah kalay		-	-	Apple	-	Sheep Goat	-	Wool
31	Shomanzai		-	-	-	-	Sheep Goat	-	Wool
32	Taghar Ulya		-	-	-	-	Sheep Goat	-	-
33	Talo Khel		-	Bean	-	Potato	Sheep Goat	-	-
34	Wali Khel		-	-	-	Potato Onion	Goat Sheep	-	-
35	Wali Qala		-	-	-	Potato	Sheep Goat Cow	-	-
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	-	Bean	-	Potato Onion	Goat Sheep	-	Wool
37	Zandan	Zandan	-	Bean	-	Potato	Cow Sheep Goat Donkey	-	-

Appendix M: Farm power, use of improved seed, fertilizer and agrochemical in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	No. of farm power			Improved seed varieties: Wheat – Varieties			Wheat – Sowing rate (S/J)	Maize – Varieties	Maize – Sowing rate (S/J)	Use of fertilizer		
			Oxen	Tractor	Thresher	A	B	C		Unknown		DAP	Urea	Nitrophas
1	Abdullah Khel		8	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
2	Baghgay		4	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	-
3	Bati Khel		2	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-
4	Chakaray		60	0	0	-	-	√	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
5	Chawki		2	0	0	√	-	-	4.0	-	0.0	√	√	-
6	Chenar Kalay		20	1	1	√	-	-	4.0	√	1.5	√	√	-
7	Chenarey	Gazak	2	0	0	√	-	-	4.0	-	0.0	√	√	-
8	Darband		14	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
9	Ghezgay		6	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	-
10	Gorgi Maidan		0	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-
11	Janghuzay		4	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	8	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
13	Khak-e- Jabar		0	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
14	Khord Kabul	Aynak	2	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	√	√	-
15	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	8	0	0	√	√	-	4.0	-	0.0	√	√	-
16	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	40	0	0	√	-	-	5.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	6	0	0	√	-	-	4.0	-	0.0	√	√	-
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	3	0	0	√	-	-	5.0	-	0.0	√	√	-
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Ulya	2	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
20	Malang	Bar Malang	30	3	1	-	-	√	5.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	4	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	√	√	-
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	20	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	√	√	-
23	Malik Khel		10	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
24	Marano Zawara		0	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√

Appendix M: Farm power, use of improved seed, fertilizer and agrochemical in Khak-e-Jabar district(Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub village	No. of farm power: Oxen	Tractor	Thresher	Improved seed varieties – Wheat – Varieties: A	B	C	Wheat Sowing rate (S/J)	Maize – Varieties: Unknown	Maize Sowing rate (S/J)	Use of fertilizer: DAP	Urea	Nitrophas
25	Mula Omar kalay		10	0	0	√	-	-	4.0	-	0.0	√	√	-
26	Nawra		6	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
27	Qafas kalay		4	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	√	√	-
28	Qala Khudayar		4	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	-
29	Rajan		6	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	-
30	Sherullah kalay		2	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	-
31	Shomanzai		5	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
32	Taghar Ulya		4	0	0	√	-	-	6.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
33	Talo Khel		2	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	-
34	Wali Khel		6	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	√	√	-
35	Wali Qala		6	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	2	0	0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	√	√
37	Zandan	Zandan	26	0	0	√	-	-	5.0	-	0.0	-	√	√

Wheat varieties: A = Pamir 94 B = Atay 85 C = Unknown

Appendix N: Busy time in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Busy time of people in a year											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Abdullah Khel		-	-	-	√	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	-
2	Baghgay		-	-	√	√	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	-
3	Bati Khel		-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-
4	Chakaray		-	-	-	-	√	-	√	√	-	√	-	-
5	Chawki		-	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	√	-	-
6	Chenar Kalay		-	-	-	√	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	-
7	Chenarey	Gazak	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	-	-	√	-	-
8	Darband		-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
9	Ghezgay		-	-	√	√	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	-
10	Gorgi Maidan		-	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
11	Janghuzay		-	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	-	-
13	Khak-e- Jabar		-	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	√	-
14	Khord Kabul	Aynak	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	-	-
15	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	√	-
16	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	√	-
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	√	-
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	√	-
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Ulya	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	√	-
20	Malang	Bar Malang	-	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	√	√	-	-
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	-	-
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	-	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	-	√	-	-
23	Malik Khel		-	-	-	√	-	√	√	-	-	√	√	-
24	Marano Zawara		-	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-
25	Mula Omar kalay		-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-
26	Nawra		-	-	-	-	√	√	√	-	√	√	-	-
27	Qafas kalay		-	-	√	√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-

Appendix N: Busy time in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Busy time of people in a year											
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
28	Qala Khudayar		-	-	-	-	√	√	√	-	-	√	-	-
29	Rajan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	-
30	Sherullah kalay		-	-	-	√	-	√	√	-	√	√	-	-
31	Shomanzai		-	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	√	√	-	-
32	Taghar Ulya		-	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	-	-
33	Talo Khel		-	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	-	-
34	Wali Khel		-	-	-	-	√	√	√	-	√	√	-	-
35	Wali Qala		-	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	-	√	-	-
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	-	-
37	Zandan	Zandan	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	-	-	√	√	-

Appendix O: Irrigation water sources, activities need for normal water flow and main reasons for water shortage in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Karez: % of land irrigated	Flow status: Normal	Flow status: Abnormal	Activities needed for normal flow: A	B	C	D	E	Water shortage period: From	To	Reasons for Irrigation water shortage: F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Abdullah Khel		70	-	√	√	√	√	√	-	JUN	NOV	√	-	-	-	-	-
2	Baghgay		100	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	JUN	OCT	√	-	-	√	-	-
3	Darband		100	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	JUN	OCT	√	-	-	-	-	-
4	Gorgi Maidan		100	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	JUN	OCT	√	-	-	√	-	-
5	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	100	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	JUN	JUL	√	-	-	-	-	-
6	Khord Kabul	Aynak	100	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	JUN	OCT	√	-	-	-	-	-
7	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	100	-	√	-	√	√	√	√	JUN	OCT	√	-	-	-	-	-
8	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	100	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	100	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Ulya	100	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	JUN	OCT	√	-	-	-	-	-
11	Malang	Gul Kalay	100	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	JUN	SEP	√	-	-	-	-	-
12	Marano Zawara		100	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	JUN	OCT	√	-	-	√	-	-
13	Nawra		40	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	JUL	OCT	√	-	-	-	-	-
14	Sherullah kalay		100	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	JUN	NOV	√	-	-	-	-	-
15	Shomanzai		100	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	JUN	SEP	√	-	-	-	-	-
16	Taghar Ulya		100	-	√	√	√	√	√	-	JUN	OCT	√	-	-	-	√	-
17	Talo Khel		100	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	JUL	NOV	√	-	-	-	-	-
18	Wali Khel		100	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	OCT	NOV	√	-	-	-	-	-
19	Wali Qala		70	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	AUG	NOV	√	-	-	-	-	-
20	Zandan	Shamanzi	100	-	√	-	√	-	√	-	JUN	SEP	√	-	-	√	-	-
21	Zandan	Zandan	100	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	JUN	SEP	√	-	-	-	-	-

A= Repairing of related structures B= Cleaning of karez channel C= Extension of karez channel
D= Cleaning of karez wells E= Protection wall F= Drought
G= Dam damaged by flood H= Stream filled by flood I= Karez damaged
J= Water infiltration in stream K= Lack of reservoir

Table 2.2: Repatriation

No. of villages surveyed	Number of families							
	In the village before war	Never been refugee or displaced	Have returned			Still		From other village
			completely	partially	Total	refugee	displaced	
37	2335	0	1129	64	1193	3012	310	46

The lack of houses and employment opportunities were the two main problems for successful repatriation of refugees and IDPs. Damaged irrigation systems and lack of food were the third and fourth significant problems in the area surveyed. A total of 6 villages replied that the collective problems of lack of clinics, schools and existence of land mines were the main problems hindering the repatriation process. Abandoned arable land was considered less important for successful repatriation. (see Table 2.3 and Appendix D).

Table 2.3: Repatriation problems

No. of villages surveyed	Lack of		Unemployment	Security	Fighting	Abandoned arable land	Damaged irrigation system	Others
	houses	food						
37	37	17	32	0	0	2	27	6

List of others
Land mines
Lack of clinic and school

2.3 Housing Status

Out of 2,255 houses reported in the surveyed area, only 340 houses (15%) were undamaged, while 1,403 houses (62%) were destroyed and 512 houses (23%) were damaged (see Table 2.4, Figure 2.2 and Appendix E).

Table 2.4: Housing status

No. of villages surveyed	Total No. of houses	Number and percentage of houses					
		Undamaged		Damaged		Destroyed	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
37	2255	340	15	512	23	1403	62

There are four abandoned villages in Khak-e-Jabar district (for abandoned villages see Appendix F).

Appendix 01: Irrigation water sources, activities need for normal water flow and main reasons for water shortage in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Spring: % of land irrigated	Flow status: Normal	Flow status: Abnormal	Activities needed for normal flow: A	B	C	D	E	Water shortage period: From	To	Reasons for Irrigation water shortage: F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Abdullah Khel		30	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	JUN	NOV	√	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bati Khel		100	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	JUN	OCT	√	-	-	-	√	-
3	Chakaray		100	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	JUL	OCT	√	-	-	-	-	-
4	Chawki		100	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chenar Kalay		100	-	√	-	-	√	√	-	APR	JUN	√	-	-	-	-	-
6	Chenarey	Gazak	100	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	JUN	AUG	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Ghezgay		100	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	JUN	OCT	√	-	-	-	-	-
8	Janghuzay		100	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	JUN	OCT	√	-	-	-	-	-
9	Khak-e- Jabar		100	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	100	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Malik Khel		100	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	JUL	OCT	√	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mula Omar kalay		100	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Nawra		60	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	JUL	OCT	√	-	-	-	-	-
14	Qala Khudayar		100	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	JUN	NOV	√	-	-	-	√	-
15	Rajan		100	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Wali Qala		30	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	AUG	NOV	√	-	-	-	-	-

A= Protection wall
B= Construction of diversion dam
C= Repairing of related structures
D= Cleaning of spring
E= Construction of reservoir
F= Drought
G= Dam damaged by flood
H= Stream filled by flood
I= Karez damaged
J= water infiltration in steram

Appendix 02: Irrigation water sources, activities need for normal water flow and main reasons for water shortage in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Canal/Stream			Activities needed for normal flow				Water shortage period		Reasons for irrigation water shortage					
			% of land irrigated	Flow status													
				Normal	Abnormal	A	B	C	D	Form	To	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Malang	Bar Malang	100	-	√	-	√	√	-	JUL	OCT	√	-	-	-	-	-
2	Malang	Kuze Malang	100	-	√	-	√	√	-	SEP	APR	√	-	-	-	-	-
3	Qafas kalay		100	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A= Canal cleaning
B= Construction of diversion dam
C= Repairing of related structures
D= Protection wall
E= Drought
F= Dam damaged by flood
G= Stream filled by flood
H= Karez damaged
I= Water infiltration in stream
J= Lack of reservoir

Appendix P: Livestock ownership and poultry in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	No. of Cattle except oxen	No. of sheep + goats	No. of camel	No. of donkey	No. of horse	No. of chicken/ family	% of improved chicken
1	Abdullah Khel		40	200	0	17	0	7	0
2	Baghgay		20	300	0	12	0	30	0
3	Bati Khel		10	150	0	4	0	7	0
4	Chakaray		270	1300	0	100	0	10	0
5	Chawki		10	20	0	4	0	10	0
6	Chenar Kalay		50	400	0	100	0	5	0
7	Chenarey	Gazak	20	100	0	9	0	5	0
8	Darband		25	250	0	15	0	10	0
9	Ghezgay		60	400	0	20	0	15	0
10	Gorgi Maidan		0	600	0	20	0	10	0
11	Janghuzay		20	3000	20	80	0	9	0
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	10	60	0	30	0	7	0
13	Khak-e- Jabar		0	30	0	6	0	12	0
14	Khord Kabul	Aynak	8	200	0	20	0	8	0
15	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	6	500	0	15	0	10	0
16	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	30	650	0	50	0	6	0
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	8	400	0	14	0	9	0
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	4	700	0	20	0	8	0
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Ulya	0	20	0	18	0	10	0
20	Malang	Bar Malang	350	500	0	60	0	10	0
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	40	100	0	12	0	10	0
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	250	600	0	50	0	8	0
23	Malik Khel		25	100	0	30	0	10	0
24	Marano Zawara		2	6	0	1	0	6	0
25	Mula Omar kalay		48	120	0	8	0	8	0
26	Nawra		20	80	0	10	0	6	0
27	Qafas kalay		4	45	0	3	0	15	0
28	Qala Khudayar		14	80	0	7	0	8	0
29	Rajan		15	30	0	8	1	0	0
30	Sherullah kalay		20	300	0	5	0	10	0
31	Shomanzai		10	200	0	11	0	20	0

Appendix P: Livestock ownership and poultry in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub village	No. of Cattle except oxen	No. of sheep + goats	No. of camel	No. of donkey	No. of horse	No. of chicken/ family	% of improved chicken
32	Taghar Ulya		15	400	0	10	0	15	0
33	Talo Khel		4	100	0	4	0	11	0
34	Wali Khel		15	1200	0	7	0	5	0
35	Wali Qala		15	80	0	8	0	8	0
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	5	50	0	11	0	9	0
37	Zandan	Zandan	30	200	0	30	0	12	0

Appendix Q: Education facilities and funding sources in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	School name	Establish year	School level				students		Children not attending school		number of male teacher	fund			
					A	B	C	D	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		E	F	G	H
1	Abdullah Khel		Abdula Khel	2000	√	-	-	-	15	9	17	8	1	-	√	-	-
2	Baghgay		Baghgay	2000	√	-	-	-	20	10	0	3	1	-	√	-	-
3	Chakaray		Chakary	1973	-	√	-	-	120	30	70	50	4	√	-	-	-
4	Chenar Kalay		Chinar	1970	-	√	-	-	50	0	0	0	2	√	-	-	-
5	Ghezgay		Ghezgay	2000	√	-	-	-	30	10	0	4	1	-	√	-	-
6	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	Dawran Khel	2000	√	-	-	-	13	10	40	40	1	-	√	√	-
7	Khord Kabul	Aynak	Hazrat Usman	2000	√	-	-	-	20	20	15	10	1	-	√	√	-
8	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	2000	√	-	-	-	30	30	100	120	2	-	√	√	-
9	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	Bero school	2000	√	-	-	-	12	13	6	8	1	-	√	√	-
10	Malang	Bar Malang	Bar Malang	2000	√	-	-	-	20	20	140	130	1	-	√	√	-
11	Malang	Kuze Malang	Hazrat Abu Sayed	1993	-	√	-	-	280	0	25	18	7	√	-	-	-
12	Malik Khel		Malik Khel	2000	√	-	-	-	10	10	60	60	1	-	√	√	-
13	Qala Khudayar		Qala Khudayar	2000	√	-	-	-	12	11	0	0	1	-	√	-	-
14	Sherullah kalay		Sherullah	2000	√	-	-	-	10	10	0	5	1	-	√	-	-
15	Shomanzai		Shomanzai	2000	√	-	-	-	18	12	8	0	1	-	√	-	-
16	Wali Qala		Wali Qala	2000	√	-	-	-	8	9	0	5	1	-	√	-	-
17	Zandan	Zandan	Zendan	2000	√	-	-	-	18	11	30	30	1	-	√	√	-

A= Home school B= Primary C= Middle D= High school E= Government
F= NGO (CARE) G= Community H= Other

Appendix R: Status of school buildings in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	school building	Status of school building: Damaged	Status of school building: Undamaged	Number of rooms	School building belong: Government	School building belong: Community	School building belong: Rent
1	Abdullah Khel		N	-	-	0	-	-	-
2	Baghgay		N	-	-	0	-	-	-
3	Chakaray		Y	√	-	12	√	-	-
4	Chenar Kalay		N	-	-	0	-	-	-
5	Ghezgay		N	-	-	0	-	-	-
6	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	N	-	-	0	-	-	-
7	Khord Kabul	Aynak	N	-	-	0	-	-	-
8	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
9	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
10	Malang	Bar Malang	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
11	Malang	Kuze Malang	Y	-	√	8	√	-	-
12	Malik Khel		N	-	-	0	-	-	-
13	Qala Khudayar		N	-	-	0	-	-	-
14	Sherullah kalay		N	-	-	0	-	-	-
15	Shomanzai		N	-	-	0	-	-	-
16	Wali Qala		N	-	-	0	-	-	-
17	Zandan	Zandan	N	-	-	0	-	-	-

Appendix S: Number of literate people in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Number of literate people age (15-30) Male	Number of literate people age (15-30) Female	Number of literate people age (31-45) Male	Number of literate people age (31-45) Female	Number of literate people age >45 Male	Number of literate people age >45 Female	Distance from the nearest school (Km)	Parents interested in a school
1	Abdullah Khel		10	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	N
2	Baghgay		0	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	N
3	Bati Khel		0	0	0	0	0	0	19.0	Y
4	Chakaray		60	4	15	0	0	0	0.0	Y
5	Chawki		0	0	0	0	0	0	6.5	Y
6	Chenar Kalay		16	0	20	0	8	0	0.0	Y
7	Chenarey	Gazak	2	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	Y
8	Darband		10	0	0	0	0	0	13.0	Y
9	Ghezgay		4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Y
10	Gorgi Maidan		0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	Y
11	Janghuzay		0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	Y
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	8	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	N
13	Khak-e-Jabar		0	0	0	0	1	0	30.0	Y
14	Khord Kabul	Aynak	15	0	6	0	4	0	0.0	Y
15	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	0	0	10	0	0	0	3.0	Y
16	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	70	10	30	0	0	0	0.0	Y
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	4	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	N
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	Y
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Ulya	6	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	Y
20	Malang	Bar Malang	120	0	80	0	0	0	0.0	Y
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	2	0	1	0	0	0	3.0	Y
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	40	3	30	0	25	0	0.0	Y
23	Malik Khel		10	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Y
24	Marano Zawara		0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0	Y
25	Mula Omar		5	0	8	0	2	0	10.0	Y
26	Nawra		8	0	2	0	0	0	1.0	Y
27	Qafas kalay		1	0	2	0	0	0	11.0	Y
28	Qala Khudayar		8	0	3	0	0	0	0.0	N
29	Rajan		0	0	0	0	0	0	12.0	Y
30	Sherullah kalay		2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N
31	Shomanzai		2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	N

Appendix S: Number of literate people in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Number of literate people age (15-30)		Number of literate people age (31-45)		Number of literate people age >45		Distance from the nearest school (Km)	Parents interested in a school
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
32	Taghar Ulya		18	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	Y
33	Talo Khel		1	0	1	0	0	0	6.0	Y
34	Wali Khel		2	0	1	0	0	0	5.0	Y
35	Wali Qala		8	0	1	0	1	0	0.0	N
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	Y
37	Zandan	Zandan	4	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	Y

Appendix T: Mine location and mine victims in Khak-e-Jabar district

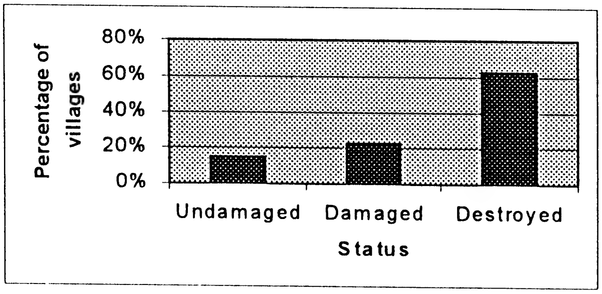
S/No	Main village	Sub village	Mine location A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Number of People and animals died and disabled by mine: People died	People disabled	Animals died
1	Abdullah Khel		-	-	√	-	-	-	-	2	0	13
2	Baghgay		-	-	-	-	-	√	-	1	0	30
3	Bati Khel		-	√	√	-	-	√	-	0	5	20
4	Chakaray		-	-	-	-	-	√	√	10	8	30
5	Chenar Kalay		-	-	-	-	-	√	-	5	14	30
6	Darband		-	√	√	√	-	√	-	1	2	20
7	Ghezgay		-	-	-	-	-	√	-	10	2	60
8	Gorgi Maidan		-	-	-	-	-	√	-	3	0	20
9	Janghuzay		-	-	-	-	-	√	-	8	4	200
10	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	2	2	0
11	Khak-e-Jabar		-	-	-	-	-	√	-	2	0	0
12	Khord Kabul	Aynak	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	2	1	10
13	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	4	0	40
14	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	2	0	0
15	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Ulya	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	0	4	16
16	Malang	Bar Malang	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	10	0	50
17	Malang	Kuze Malang	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	0	0	0
18	Malik Khel		-	-	-	-	-	√	-	2	0	10
19	Marano Zawara		-	-	-	-	-	√	-	0	0	25
20	Mula Omar		-	-	-	√	-	-	-	2	1	30
21	Nawra		-	-	-	√	-	-	-	2	0	9
22	Qafas kalay		-	-	√	-	-	√	-	1	1	50
23	Rajan		√	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	50
24	Sherullah kalay		-	-	√	-	-	√	-	3	0	50
25	Shomanzai		-	-	√	-	-	-	-	2	0	20
26	Taghar Ulya		-	-	√	-	-	√	-	18	10	100
27	Talo Khel		-	-	-	-	-	-	√	0	0	15

Appendix T: Mine location and mine victims in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Mine location A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Number of People and animals died and disabled by mine: People died	People disabled	Animals died
28	Wali Khel		√	-	-	√	-	√	-	3	0	17
29	Zandan	Zandan	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	0	1	10

A= In houses
B= In roads
C= In agricultural land
D= In irrigation system
E= In forest near village
F= In grazing land near village
G= In mountains

Figure 2.2: Housing status



2.4 Drinking Water Sources

Springs and karezes were reported to be the main sources of drinking water, providing 67% of potable water. Covered wells followed by open wells constituted the third and fourth sources of drinking water, respectively. Pipe water was providing only 2% of drinking water in the area surveyed (see Table 2.5 and Appendix G).

Table 2.5: Use of drinking water sources by Percentage

No. of villages surveyed	River	Canal /Joy	Covered well	Open well	Spring	Pipe water	Pond	Karez
37	0	0	25	6	38	2	0	29

2.5 Access Road and Transportation

Out of 37 villages surveyed, the majority (33 villages) have access roads. The status of those roads is indicated as good by two villages, fairly good by 22 villages and bad by 9 villages (see Table 2.6 and Appendix H).

Table 2.6: Condition of roads

No. of villages surveyed	No. of villages with access road	No. of village replied for Condition of road as		
		Good	Fairly good	Bad
37	33	2	22	9

As the roads are suitable for vehicles, 57% of the population use vehicles as the main means of transportation. 41% of villages used donkeys as their means of transportation. Only one percent of the villages reported that they go by foot where ever they need (see Table 2.7 and Appendix H).

Table 2.7: Transportation means used by percentage

No. of villages surveyed	Vehicle	Horse	Donkey	Camel	Mule	By foot
37	57	0	41	1	0	1

Appendix U: Number of skilled people, type of skill and number of people involved in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Skill people: Male	Female	Disabled	Type of skill	No. of people involved	Avg. income derived/day/person
1	Abdullah Khel		3	0	0	Driving	2	90000
						Carpentry	1	80000
2	Bati Khel		0	1	0	Tailoring	1	0 *
3	Chakaray		36	0	0	Carpentry	4	100000
						Blacksmith	2	80000
						Masonry	20	100000
						Driving	10	120000
4	Chawki		1	0	0	Driving	1	100000
5	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	10	0	0	Tailoring	4	0 *
						Carpentry	4	0 *
						Blacksmith	2	0 *
6	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	1	0	0	Tailoring	1	50000
7	Malang	Bar Malang	13	15	0	Tailoring	15	40000
						Carpentry	5	70000
						Masonry	8	100000
8	Malang	Kuze Malang	15	8	0	Carpentry	1	60000
						Blacksmith	1	50000
						Driving	6	100000
						Barber	3	50000
						Tailoring	12	30000

* Due to unemployment they don't have any income.

Appendix U: Number of skilled people, type of skill and number of people involved in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Skill people Male	Skill people Female	Skill people Disabled	Type of skill	No. of people involved	Avg. income derived/day/person
9	Nawra		2	0	0	Masonry	1	65000
						Cookery	1	70000
10	Sherullah kalay		3	6	0	Driving	3	80000
						Tailoring	6	0
11	Shomanzai		1	0	1	Tailoring	2	70000
12	Taghar Ulya		5	0	0	Masonry	2	0
						Carpentry	3	0
13	Wali Khel		3	0	0	Masonry	2	100000
						Carpentry	1	100000
14	Wali Qala		5	0	0	Masonry	2	100000
						Carpentry	2	100000
						Driving	1	80000

Appendix V: Seasonal productive activities in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Seasonal productive activities: Type	Time involved	income/day
1	Baghgay		Ploughing	OCT	100000
2	Chenar Kalay		Selling fire wood	APR	25000
3	Ghezgay		Ploughing	OCT	100000
4	Khord Kabul	Aynak	Wheat harvesting	JUL	100000
5	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	Wheat harvesting	JUL	100000
6	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	Wheat harvesting	JUL	100000
7	Malang	Bar Malang	Wheat harvesting	JUL	100000
8	Malik Khel		Ploughing Wheat harvesting	MAY JUL	60000 100000
9	Mula Omar		Selling fire wood	JUN	20000
10	Nawra		Harvèsting potatoes Wheat harvesting	SEP JUL	90000 100000
11	Qala Khudayar		Wheat harvesting	JUL	100000
12	Talo Khel		Wheat harvesting	JUL	100000
13	Wali Qala		Wheat harvesting	JUL	100000
14	Zandan	Shamanzi	Wheat harvesting Ploughing	JUL APR	90000 100000

Appendix W: Type of shops in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Number of shops	General store	Medical store	Black smith	Vegetable shop	Butcher	Cloth store	Oil shop	Wood shop
1	Chakaray		3	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Chenar Kalay		2	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	2	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Malang	Bar Malang	5	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Malang	Kuze Malang	2	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix X: List of active UN agencies and NGOs in Khak-e-Jabar district

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Name of NGOs/UN agencies	Type of activity	Status of project
1	Abdullah Khel		UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			SCA	Water supply	Completed
2	Baghgay		SCA	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			MDC	Demining	Ongoing
3	Bati Khel		UNHCR	House building	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
4	Chakaray		SCA	Water supply	Completed
			DACAAR	Water supply	Ongoing
			ISRA	Dist. of imp. seed and fert.	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			UNKNOWN	Midwife training	Completed
5	Chawki		ISRA	Dist. of imp. seed and fert.	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
6	Chenar Kalay		RD	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			UNKNOWN	Training course	Completed
			IRC	Education program	Ongoing
7	Chenarey	Gazak	UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			UNKNOWN	Dist. of imp. seed and fert.	Completed
			UNHCR	House building	Completed
8	Darband		UNHCR	House building	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed

Appendix X: List of active UN agencies and NGOs in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Name of NGOs/UN agencies	Type of activity	Status of project
9	Ghezgay		UNICEF SCA MDC	Human vaccination Water supply Demining	Completed Completed Ongoing
10	Gorgi Maidan		UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
11	Janghuzay		UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
12	Karo Khel	Dawran Khel	BRAINA UNICEF SCA CARE ATC	Water supply Human vaccination Water supply Education program Demining	Completed Completed Completed Ongoing Completed
13	Khak-e-Jabar		UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
14	Khord Kabul	Aynak	BRAINA SCA SCF-UK	Water supply Water supply Mine awareness	Completed Completed Ongoing
15	Khord Kabul	Kharoti	BRAINA UNICEF	Water supply Human vaccination	Completed Completed
16	Khord Kabul	Khord Kabul	DACAAR CARE IRC WHO UNICEF	Water supply Education program Micro credit Midwife training Human vaccination	Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Completed Completed

Appendix X: List of active UN agencies and NGOs in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Name of NGOs/UN agencies	Type of activity	Status of project
17	Khord Kabul	Mirza Khan Karez	BRAINA	Water supply	Completed
			UNKNOWN	Dist. of imp. seed and fert.	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			CARE	Education program	Ongoing
18	Khord Kabul	Taghar sufla	BRAINA	Water supply	Completed
			SCA	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			ATC	Demining	Completed
19	Khurd Kabul	Taghar Ulya	UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			SCA	Water supply	Completed
20	Malang	Bar Malang	DACAAR	Water supply	Ongoing
			SCA	Water supply	Completed
			CARE	Education program	Ongoing
			IRC	Vocational training program	Ongoing
			WHO	Midwife training	Completed
21	Malang	Gul Kalay	UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			SCA	Water supply	Completed
22	Malang	Kuze Malang	SCA	Water supply	Completed
			MDC	Demining	Ongoing
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			GAF	Animal clinic	Ongoing
			WHO	Building of clinic	Ongoing
23	Malik Khel		SCA	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed

Appendix X: List of active UN agencies and NGOs in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Name of NGOs/UN agencies	Type of activity	Status of project
24	Marano Zawara		SCA	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
25	Mula Omar Kalay		UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			ISRA	Dist. of imp. seed and fert.	Completed
			ATC	Demining	Completed
26	Nawra		ARE	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			ASA	Cleaning of karez	Ongoing
			UNKNOWN	Midwife training	Completed
27	Qafas kalay		UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			UNHCR	House building	Completed
28	Qala Khudayar		SCA	Water supply	Completed
			UNHCR	House building	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			UNKNOWN	Midwife training	Completed
29	Rajan		UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
30	Sherullah kalay		SCA	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
31	Shomanzai		UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			BRAINA	Water supply	Completed
			ISRA	Dist. of imp. seed and fert.	Completed

Appendix X: List of active UN agencies and NGOs in Khak-e-Jabar district (Cont..)

S/No	Main village	Sub village	Name of NGOs/UN agencies	Type of activity	Status of project
32	Taghar Ulya		SCA	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			UNKNOWN	Demining	Completed
			UNHCR	House building	Completed
33	Talo Khel		UNHCR	House building	Completed
			DACAAR	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
34	Wali Khel		SCA	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			UNKNOWN	Midwife training	Completed
35	Wali Qala		SCA	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
36	Zandan	Shamanzi	UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
37	Zandan	Zandan	SCA	Water supply	Completed
			UNICEF	Human vaccination	Completed
			DACAAR	Water supply	Completed
			UNHCR	House building	Completed

Appendix Y
Map of the surveyed area

3. AGRICULTURE

3.1 Farm Size

The conducive natural features of the surveyed areas make the environment suitable for agricultural activities. The survey revealed that farming is a major activity generating a good return which to some extent can meet the subsistence requirements of the residents. This is especially important now that off farm employment opportunities have diminished by the absence of a stable government.

Table 3.1: Farm size

No. of villages surveyed	Arable land (jerib)		Cultivated land (jerib)		% Use of cultivated		Abandoned (jerib)	
	irrigated	rianfed	irrigated	rianfed	double cropped	single cropped	irrigated	rianfed
37	8123	7995	4853	1750	0	100	3230	6285

The total amount of arable land was estimated at 16,118 jeribs in the surveyed area. 4,853 jeribs of irrigated and 1,750 jeribs of rainfed land was cultivated, while 9,515 jeribs was found to be abandoned by the time of survey. Double cropping is not common in the surveyed area. All of the land in Khak-e-Jabar district is single cropped (see Table 3.1 and Appendix I).

Table 3.2: Reasons for land abandonment

No. of villages surveyed	Mines	Shortage of Irrigation water	Lack of farm power	Others
37	9	32	10	14

<u>List of others</u>
Lack of precipitation
Protection wall
Owner of land is refugee

Shortage of irrigation water was the main reason for land abandonment. A total of 14 villages cited a group of problems such as lack of precipitation, protection wall and the owner of the land being a refugee as the main reasons for land abandonment. Lack of farm power was reported by ten villages (see Table 3.2 and Appendix I).

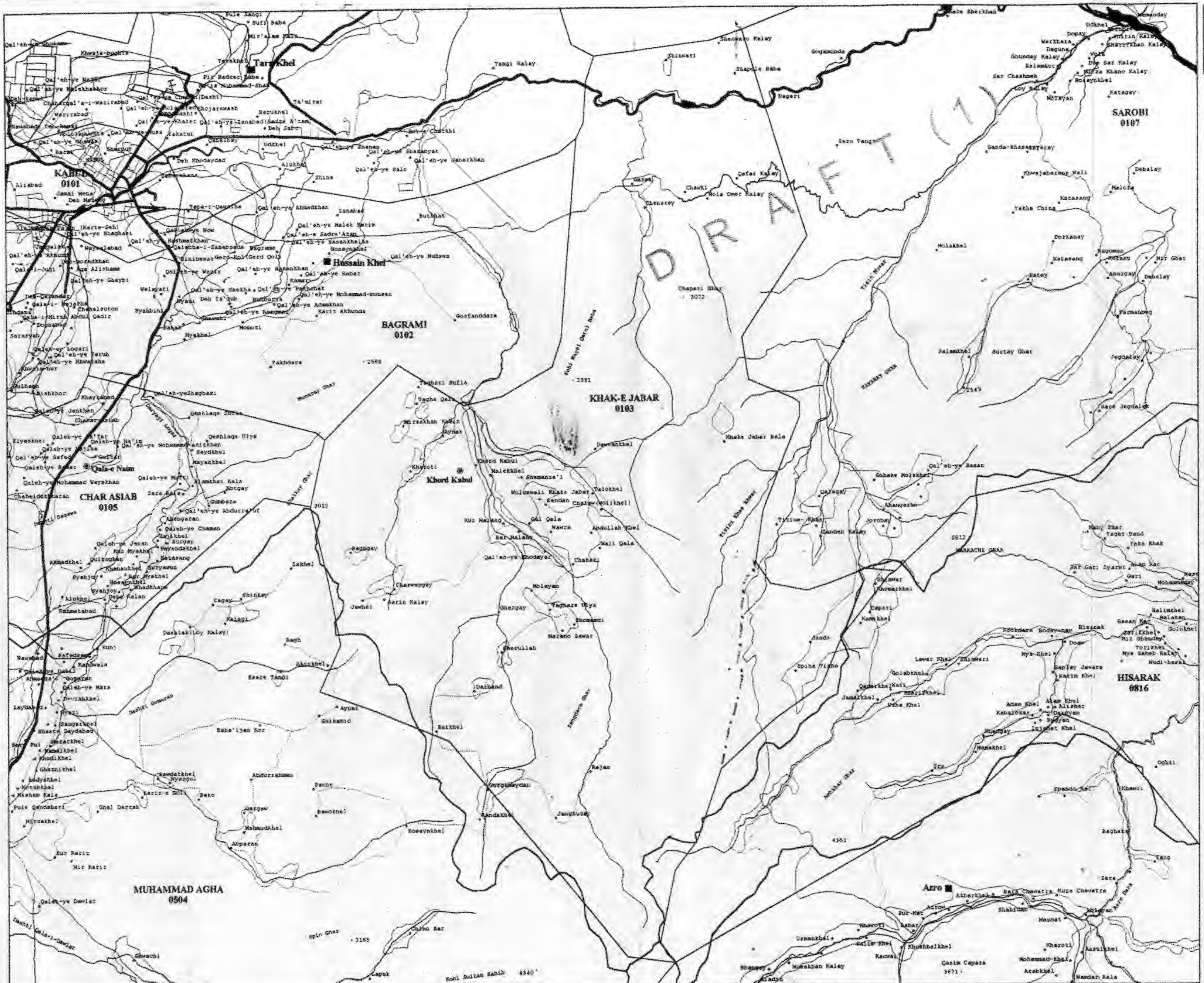
Table 3.3: Orchards and nurseries

No. of villages surveyed	Total jerib of orchard	No. of village having nurseries	Acreage of fruit nurseries		Acreage of forest nurseries	
			No.	Jerib	No.	Jerib
37	312	2	2	7	0	0

Of 37 villages, 25 villages have orchards on a total of 312 jeribs of land. Furthermore, there are two villages with fruit nurseries on seven jeribs of land. No forest nursery was reported in the area surveyed (see Table 3.3 and Appendix J).

KABUL PROVINCE

Khak-i-Jabar District



ProMIS

UNDP/FAO

LEGEND

- District Boundaries
- Primary Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Tertiary Roads
- Foot Paths
- Rivers
- District Centers
- Sub-District Centers
- USDMA Villages
- New Villages
- Cultivated Areas

Sources:

Road locations:

Digitized from Afghanistan 1:100,000 series,(USDMA) (Washigton 1968-1985) . These represent with a few exceptions,prewar roads. Newly created or widened roads are often missing.

Province Borders and District(MCE)

Borders and Codes:

Minor Civil Divisions Map A.Ashraf et al. for the ADS and the Ministry of Planning (Kabul, 1973).Province bourdaries follows aid community reporting standards and do not reflect the recent changes. MCD boundaries are accurate to within 10 km.

Cultivated Areas,Roads & Rivers

Cultivated areas, Roads & Rivers are derived from Afghanistan 1:100,000 scale maps(USDMA).

Designations and Boundaries:

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever the part of the United Nations Development Programme(UNDP), concerning the legal status of any country, city or are or of its authorities of concerning the delimitation of its frontier or boundaries.

New Villages:

Addtional / New Villages are introduced by ACBAR.
Date: 27 May 2000.

Map by:UNDP/ProMIS 09/2000
Prj.: AFG/97/001/A/08/12.

N

3.2 Main crops grown

The main cereal crop in the surveyed area is irrigated wheat grown in 36 villages with an average yield of 68 seer/jerib. Rainfed wheat is grown in 10 villages with a reported average of 21 seer/jerib. Maize is grown in 28 villages with an average yield of 63 seer/jerib.

Table 3.4: Main crops grown

Name of crops grown	No. of villages growing	Average yield seer/jrib	Average yield seer/tree
Irrigaged wheat	36	68	
Rainfed wheat	10	21	
Bean	13	28	
Maize	28	63	
Onion	20	289	
Potatoes	21	352	
Apple	2		3
Apricot	3		4
Mulberry	2		7
Walnut	1		3

Potatoes and onion are the main vegetable crops grown in the area with an average yield of 352 and 289 seer/jerib, respectively. The main fruits in the surveyed area are walnuts and mulberry grown by one and two villages, respectively (see Table 3.4 and Appendix K).

3.3 Products for Marketing

The main marketable products in the area are maize, wheat, beans, apples, apricots, walnuts, onions and potatoes. Animals like cattle, cows, donkeys, goats, oxens, sheep and horses are also raised for the market (see Table 3.5 and Appendix L).

Table 3.5: Products taken to market

List of Products	No. of villages replied	List of Products	No. of villages replied
Maize	2	Potato	22
Wheat	1	Cattle	4
Bean	10	Cow	11
Apple	2	Donkey	9
Apricot	1	Goat	34
Walnut	2	Oxen	2
Onion	18		
Wool	14	Sheep	33

3.4 Improved seed, Fertilizer and Agrochemical

Of 37 villages, 12 (32%) sowed improved wheat seed. The average seeding rate for wheat was 5 seer per jerib. Use of improved maize seed was reported by only one village. (For the name of varieties see table 3.6 and Appendix M)

Table 3.6: Use of improved seed

Crops	No. of villages reported	% of villages reported	Average seeding rate seer/jerib	Name of varieties
Wheat	12	32	5	Ataya 85 Pamir 94 Unknown
Maize	1	3	2	Unknown

Farmers from 34 villages in the surveyed villages (92%) used chemical fertilizer on their crops. The chemical fertilizer used was cited as DAP, Nitrophos and Urea with the average prices of Afs. 800,000, 639,000 and 494,700, respectively. The application of agrochemical was not reported in the surveyed area (see Table 3.7 and Appendix M).

Table 3.7: Use of fertilizer

Fertilizer			
No. of villages reported	% of villages reported	Type of fertilizer	Average price per bag
34	92	DAP Nitrophos Urea	800000 639000 494700

3.5 Farm Power

The survey confirmed that oxen, tractors and threshers were the main sources of farm power. A total of 338 oxen, 4 tractors and 2 threshers were reported in all the areas surveyed (see Table 3.8 and Appendix M).

Table 3.8: Farm power

No. of villages surveyed	Total No. of oxen	Avg. No oxen/ village	Total No. of tractors	Avg. No tractor/ village	Total No. of threshers	Avg. No thresher /village
37	338	9	4	0.11	2	0.05

4. ILLICIT CROP PRODUCTION

The enumerators faced difficulties in determining the existence of addicts due to the reluctance of the villagers to provide the information. The surveyors did, however, attempt to establish the extent of drug use in the surveyed areas.

The data has surprisingly demonstrated that neither opium nor hashish were grown in Khak-e-Jabar district. However, a total of six hashish addicts were found in three villages.

It is worth mentioning that growing hashish was previously common in Khak-e-Jabar district, but due to the ban on hashish production by the Taliban government, farmers did not grow the crop.

5. IRRIGATION SOURCES

Karezes followed by springs are the foremost source of irrigation water in Khak-e-Jabar, irrigating 92% of the total land. Canals/streams irrigated 8% of the cultivated land. No reply was received for wells as an irrigation source (see Table 5.1 and Appendix O).

Table 5.1: Irrigation water sources

Irrigation water sources	No. of villages reported	% of land irrigated by	Flow status cited by villagers as	
			normal	abnormal
Canal/stream	3	8	0	3
Karez	21	54	0	21
Spring	16	38	1	15
Wells	0	0	0	0

It is important to note that at the time of survey the area along with other parts of Afghanistan were severely affected by drought. As a result, 60% of the level of water flow has become lower than usual. The highest replies for abnormality of water flow was recorded for karez (21). From the 16 villages using springs for irrigation, 15 had problems with abnormality in water flow. Three villages complained about the abnormal water flow of the canals/streams. While people were asked for the activities for their normal operation of the irrigation water sources, they mentioned canal cleaning, construction of diversion dam, repairing of related structures, protection walls, cleaning and extension of karez channels, and cleaning of springs karez wells (see Table 5.2 and Appendix O).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The United Nations Office for Project Services/Afghanistan Rural Rehabilitation Programme (UNOPS/ARRP) commissioned the Baseline Survey to the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief, Survey Unit (ACBAR/ASU) to provide basic information about target areas. The main goal of the survey was to enable UN and other development agencies to better target rehabilitation programmes in Afghanistan. The survey is the most systematic attempt so far to identify the most urgent needs while tracking repatriation to particular areas in Afghanistan.

This survey is the continuation of the Azra Initiative, which was initiated in 1997. After the rehabilitation of Azra and Tezin areas, United Nations selected four new districts (Hesarak, Khak-e-Jabar, Gardez and Sayed Karam) for focused assistance due to potential high refugee return.

The survey was conducted during June 2000 in order to provide baseline data about population and shelter status, repatriation, health and education facilities, existence of land mines, agricultural production and productivity, illicit crop production, livestock and poultry, type and status of irrigation systems and income generation activities (see Appendix A).

Survey data was gathered on a village basis through group interviews with village and tribal elders, landowners, and other important and knowledgeable individuals. The results of the survey are as follows:

GENERAL INFORMATION

Population

- The number of families present at the time of survey was 1,239. Almost 158 nomad families regularly visited the surveyed area and a total of 160 disable people and 103 widows were found in Khak-e-Jabar.

Repatriation

- The survey concluded that a total of 1,193 refugee and IDP households have returned to the surveyed areas, while another 46 households have moved to the areas from other places in Afghanistan. However, 3,322 families are still refugees or displaced. The lack of houses and employment opportunity were reported as the major problems for successful repatriation. Damaged irrigation systems and lack of schools, roads and clinics were the other problems cited by the villagers.

Housing Status

- A total of 2,255 houses were reported in Khak-e-Jabar district of which 15% were undamaged, 23% were damaged and 62% were destroyed.

Drinking water sources

- Springs and karezes were recorded as the main sources (67%) of drinking water, followed by covered and open wells and pipe water providing 33% of drinking water.

Access Road and Transportation

- Access roads were reported in 33 villages. The status of the roads is reported as bad by 9 villages, as fairly good by 22 villages and as good only by two villages. Vehicles and animals are the most important means of transportation in all areas surveyed.

AGRICULTURE

Farm Size

- Of 16,118 jeribs of arable land in the surveyed area, 50% is irrigated and 50% rainfed. A total of 6,603 jeribs of arable land was cultivated last year, while 9,515 jeribs of land was abandoned. No village reported double cropping.

- Shortage of irrigation water, lack of farm power and existence of mines are the main reasons for land abandonment.

- A total of 312 jeribs of land was used for orchards. However, there were only two fruit nurseries reported in the surveyed villages.

Main crops grown

- The main crops in the surveyed area are irrigated wheat, maize, potato and onion which were grown in 36, 28, 21, and 20 villages in that order.

Products for Marketing

- Maize, wheat, beans, apples, apricots, walnuts, onions and potatoes are sold in the market, while cows, donkeys, goats, oxen and sheep are also taken to the market.

Improved seed, Fertilizer and Agrochemical

- Farmers reported planting improved wheat seed in 12 villages and maize improved seed in only one village. Use of fertilizers such as DAP, Nitrophos and Urea was cited by 34 villages.

Farm Power

- 338 oxen, 4 tractors and 2 threshers were available in the whole survey area.

ILLICIT CROP PRODUCTION

- No illicit crop was grown in Khak-e-Jabar district, however, a total of six hashish addicts were found in the area.

IRRIGATION WATER SOURCES

- In 21 surveyed villages, 54% of land was irrigated by karez and all of them reported abnormal canal/steam flow. 46% of land was irrigated by springs and canal/steams. All of the villages complained about the shortage of water. The main reason for the water shortage was the drought.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

- After farming, animal husbandry was the major agricultural activity. A total of 1,473 cattle, 13,471 sheep and goats, 829 donkeys, 20 camels and one horse were recorded in all the areas under survey. 36 villages reported having an average of 10 chickens per family.

EDUCATION

- A total of 17 schools were reported in the surveyed area where 686 boys and 215 girls are taught by 27 male teachers. These schools are either funded by the government or by CARE. There are 1,002 children aged 6-14 who have not attended school.

HEALTH

- Only one clinic was found in Kuze Malang where nine male doctors were working. 46 midwives work in the surveyed areas. Bronchitis, diarrhoea, malaria, pneumonia and typhoid are the main diseases.

LAND MINES

- The existence of mines was confirmed around the roads, agricultural land, forests near villages, grazing land near villages and mountains. There were a total of 158 land mine casualties during the whole war period.

INCOME GENERATION

- A total of 129 skilled people were busy in different fields as blacksmiths, carpenters, drivers, masons, and tailors. Ploughing, harvesting of potatoes and wheat and selling fire wood were recorded as the main seasonal productive activities.

MARKET AND MARKET PRICES

- A total of 14 shops were found in the surveyed area. Those shops included medical stores and general stores.

UN AGENCIES/NGOs ACTIVITIES

- Fifteen governmental and non-governmental organizations were functioning in the surveyed area. (For their name and activities see Appendix)

BASELINE SURVEY OF KHAK-E-JABAR DISTRICT

KABUL PROVINCE

June 2000

Prepared for:

United Nations Office for Project Services
Afghanistan Rural Rehabilitation Program
(UNOPS/ARRP)

Prepared by:

Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
Survey Unit, Peshawar

Funded by Government of Japan

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ABBREVIATIONS, WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
AGBASEd	Afghan German Basic Education
ARRP	Afghanistan Rural Rehabilitation Programme
ASU	ACBAR Survey Unit
ASA	Advertising Standards Authority
ATC	Afghan Technical Consultants
Avg.	Average
CARE	Care Afghanistan
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees
GAF	German Afghan Foundation
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
Irr.	Irrigated
MDC	Mine Detection Dog Center
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ProMIS	Program Management Information System
Rain.	Rainfed
RD	Rural Development (Government)
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
SCF-UK	Save the Children Fund (UK)
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WHO	World Health Organization

1 seer = 7 kg
1 ha = 0.2 Jeribs
1 Rs = Afs. 1,100*
1 $ US = Afs. 62,000*

*These rates are unstable.

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